

he resumed his arguments in a voice quite exhausted. "You cannot go on," said M. de Blismarck; "you would do well to rest yourself a little; here is a sofa; stretch yourself on it and sleep for a couple of hours, after which we will resume negotiations." "And you?" said M. Tiers. "Oh! I have no time to rest," replied the Chancellor; "while you sleep I shall finish some diplomatics and look over my papers." The others were silent, when M. de Blismarck, perceiving that his legs were not even now resting, fearing lest he should be made greatly stretched a few cloaks over him. Two hours later negotiations were recommended.

Mrs. Colson possessed among the valuable papers left by her husband a diary of events connected with the negotiation of the French Commercial Treaty, written in Paris at the time when Mr. Cobden, the chief English Commissioner, was in constant communication with the Emperor Napoleon, M. Routhier, M. Chauvelier, and other nobilities. Mr. Cobden also left a record of his last visit to the United States, which took place two years before the outbreak of the civil war. His tour embraced a visit to Washington and the South at a period when the agitation on the slavery question was already threatening to culminate in a crisis.

Toole, the comedian, is said to be funnier off the stage than he is on it. He is full of anecdote and memory. He has in his pleasant house many dramatic and literary curiosities, one of these being the prompt copy of "A Good Night's Rest" and of "Every Man in His Humor," with minute stage directions, the names of the distinguished amateurs forming the dramatic company, and the most minute orders, all in the well-known hand of Charles Dickens, their stage manager. What a brilliant and what a melancholy list! Dickens himself, Forster, Horace Mayhew, Frederick Dickens, Cattermole, Douglas Jerrold, Leech, Frank Stone, Augustus Dickens, Mark Lemon, Dudley Costello, Evans—all dead—and Mr. W. Blanchard Jerrold, the only survivor out of that long array of distinguished names. The frequent interpositions in Dickens' hand—"Call Mr. Lemon" ("call Mr. Stone") and his canary memorandum, "Observe with care!"—are as fresh as ever. Dickens himself is in ready for us. His "Great Expectations," "Oliver Twist," "The Chimes," "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and so forth for Mr. Dickens! "The short candle lighted?" "A coal-scuttle with coals in it?" "A folded piece of paper like a stamped receipt?"—and, "Give Mr. Jerrold money, also Mr. Frederick"—have a mournful significance applying to the dead.

MORNINGTON, N. J., May 2.—Gen. Grant was here to-day as the guest of Thomas Nasl, and returned to Elizabeth this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Robert E. Rogers, Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, was last night elected Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College, in T. M. Hand, resigned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Southern chivalry of the Mississippi kind is most appropriate for gatoway decoration.

Mr. Beebe has already ordered a new pair of slippers for his debut in the extra session as the champion Congressional double-shunter.

If the pension service is cut down, look out for an increase in the number of patriots who think the President has "come back" on the colored man.

The greenbackers are beating their wings desperately in the hope of attracting public attention to their cause, but the public doesn't seem to mind the drivel at all.

Democratic editors who were turning prematurely gray in their delirious and hungry and anti-slavery "charges" against the Administration now find relief in spreading accusations on the Russo-Turkish war.

It is said that the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, which is growing to be more and more of an aggressive political force in New Jersey, will endeavor to steer Judge Teese, their attorney, into the Democratic nomination for the Governorship.

Senator Sargent has decided to remain in California during the extra session. This is a risky step on his part; for if the people of California discover how well the Senate goes on without him, they will be more inclined than ever to keep him at home all the time.

Mr. Randall may be said to have gained a point. The Richmond Dispatch takes back its adverse remarks of last week, and is astounded that anybody so far misinterpreted what it said then as to conceive its observations into a disparagement of Mr. Randall's claims.

For a dozen years the platforms of both political parties have glowed with ardent promises to defend the widow and orphans of our gallant dead from some hidden foe who was supposed to be lying in ambush to rob them of their pensions. It may be that the Interior Department has at last discovered these high-spirited, somebody seems to be feeling around the perils of the chase.

The depositors of the Bank of Lansingburgh are convinced that there was dishonesty somewhere in the management of that institution and have decided to employ experts and counsel. One of the depositors at a meeting held last Friday talked in this strain: "Did Superintendent Ellis of the Banking Department inform the officers of the bank of its insolvent condition 10 days before its failure, and if so, why did they not at once close their doors? Was the bank not in an insolvent condition when the officers declared a dividend on the first day of January last, and if so, with whose money did they pay a dividend to the stockholders? Was not the bank in fact bankrupt when they declared the preceding dividend? If these questions can prove that the bank was insolvent when the dividends were declared, they will take up the Hungarian where the rite will be performed by the Greek Church, which both of the parties propose to adopt as their future church. Marriages by the Greek Church are becoming as common as Greco-Greek matraces."

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The old fight between Senator Thurman and the rag-tag wing of the Ohio Democracy shows signs of breaking out again. The Senator is very quiet, but the militiamen are prodiging him with threats of ruin if he attempts to oppose their plans again. They say the next campaign must be run on the same old platform, or the State will be lost. They are probably right, for it will be likely to go Republican any way.

The whole philosophy of the right kind of government, not only in Louisiana, but in every other Southern State, is thus expressed by *The New-Orleans Picayune*: "It is first of all essential to convince the poor, nasic, and fear-ridden banks that their interests are identical with those of the whites; that their lives, property, and civil rights will be held sacred; that black or white, rich or poor, a man is a man for all that in Louisiana, and that all the honor and power of the State is pledged to the maintenance of the prerogatives of all mankind."

Gen. M. C. Butler, United States Senator-elect from South Carolina, says he is in favor of Buchanan's policy, and in perfect accord with the President in his treatment of the South. He thinks the base of politics is too much partisanship, and believes in liberalizing the Democratic party so as to guarantee complete protection to the individual and personal rights of all citizens. Perhaps it doesn't occur to Gen. Butler that the best way of "liberalizing" the Democracy which is open to him is for him to step out of the way and allow a man like Mr. Randall to have his day.

The Republicans are dissatisfied in Ohio in so far as the *Democrats* concerned to what it calls the "inner mechanism of the machine." They do not like the quality of the new civil service reform. Some of them aided the election of Stanley Matthews to the Senate because they understood he was the President's choice, and because they hoped to be rewarded for thus supporting the Administration. The reward has not come, and what makes it worse, the other fellow, who did not support at all, has been given the prize. This has made a good deal of feeling, and it finds vent under cover of the new steam trunks in Wall-street, there is still an indication of reviving business in the metropolis.

Efforts are making to secure a convention of the vessels of the lakes and the Erie Canal on May 16 to Deacon to consider the feasibility of adopting some plan of relief from the disastrous warfare of tugs and bad management now existing. This looks like a movement toward a combination with the railroads. No more effective plan than this could be adopted for increasing the already excessive number of vessels on both the lakes and canals.

The advice "Go West" has been followed too well, according to an alarmed newspaper at Dallas, Texas, and the cry is now raised, "Young man go back to the safety of the new civil service reform. Some of them aided the election of Stanley Matthews to the Senate because they understood he was the President's choice, and because they hoped to be rewarded for thus supporting the Administration. The reward has not come, and what makes it worse, the other fellow, who did not support at all, has been given the prize. This has made a good deal of feeling, and it finds vent under cover of the new steam trunks in Wall-street, there is still an indication of reviving business in the metropolis.

Mr. Beecher believes that the President's course is not only right, but bound to become immensely popular. He said to the editor of *The Youngquist* this week: "The policy of force has done its perfect work—separated the South largely into political parties by extreme distinctions. Such a state of affairs was most deplorable, and could not be continued without bringing out only the industries of the blacks, until mischievous. The course hitherto pursued has wrought the antagonism between classes and races and parties to the highest tension, and a break was inevitable—a break which was either to have resulted in military despotism, or the domination of the only class capable of governing. So far as the Republican party is concerned, the result of the Southern States by the withdrawal of national interference were irretrievable, and Hayes is doing the only thing possible for the rest of his party, as well as of the country."

The Washington correspondent of *The Boston Journal* represents the President as saying to Dr. Long on Tuesday that he did not share with some of his colleagues the fears they have entertained that the extra session will have a discrediting influence on the country. Neither does he believe that a Republican candidate for Speaker of the House will be elected. He does not expect that the policy he is pursuing toward the South will control the action of Representatives elected by Southern districts, or will sever their connection with that party, but he is confident that ultimately his Southern policy will have a softening and liberalizing effect upon the people of that section, and will hereafter modify their political action. The President's advice from the Southern States are positive that, though there may not be an immediate break up of party lines under the control of the Democratic party there, the large number of those who formerly voted with it will be soon wedged out. The report is not seen in the press, in the election of a President who is supposed to be the spokesman of the principles of a platform which will embody the principles of

the Republicanism which the present Administration represents.

GENERAL NOTES.

War news via San Francisco: The Russian fleet in the Pacific will anchor off the Sandwich Islands, and as soon as Great Britain joins Turkey will induce the New-York press (which mutually delight in calling itself the "Metropolitan press") in acquiring in post days a habit which sticks to it, as the notion of "King Cotton" stuck to New Orleans after the affair of Fort Sumter, and other affairs at Vicksburg and Atlanta. It is the habit of identifying the whole United States of America to Eastport, with the City of New-York. She also had the habit of considering that good city the jewel of the whole coach, pilot and driver of the whole concern; whereas, in fact, she is the jewel which the other cities have been the fence; gathering, indeed, much from the country, but draining it all through their small end into the swelling and pretentious receptacle of New-York, which is the effect that the New-York has grown great, and made itself the gateway of commerce. It was to be anticipated that the Chinese would attract immigration and develop the broad and fertile fields of that portion of our common country, and enrich its inhabitants. New-York is the mother of all the cities of the Union; it is because it is the one that has labored to promote the latter's, and it will continue to do it better than any other city, and it will continue to come in the future for the same reason.

THE WOODIN INVESTIGATION

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE STATEMENTS BY ALBERT V. A. DOUGIE, BIRAM CALKINS AND SENATOR WOODIN.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charge against Senator Woodin met at 3 p. m. to-day.

Albert V. A. Dodge of Albany was the first witness: Was Governor's messenger during the session of the Legislature of 1870; has a general knowledge of legislative matters going on; has no knowledge of any money being raised or promised to any Senator to influence his vote on any measure; knows of no money paid to Mr. Woodin to influence his actions; knows Mr. Tweed and also Mr. Woodin; heard on one occasion a conversation between those Senators in the library of the Senate Chamber; the conversation was in reference to the vote on some bill that was pending; does not know what the bill was; there were other Senators present.

TESTIMONY OF HIRAM CALKINS.

Hiram Calkins testified: Reside in New-York; am a present a correspondent of *The New-York World*; was Clerk of the Senate in 1870 and 1871; had no knowledge of any money being paid or promised to any Senator to influence his vote on any measure; knows of no money paid to Mr. Woodin to influence his actions; heard on one occasion a conversation between those Senators in the library of the Senate Chamber; the conversation was in reference to the vote on some bill that was pending; does not know what the bill was; there were other Senators present.

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